¿HABLA VM. ESPAÑOL?

Dr. von Palch

DO YOU SPEAK SPANISH?

A

POCKET COMPANION

FOR BEGINNERS WHO WISH TO ACQUIRE THE FACILITY OF EXPRESSING THEMSELVES FLUENTLY ON EVERY-DAY TOPICS

IN A SHORT, EASY, AND PRACTICAL WAY.

WITH HINTS ON SPANISH PRONUNCIATION.

COMPILED BY

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER.

NEW YORK:
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, 451 BROOME ST.
F. W. CHRISTERN, 863 BROADWAY.
BOSTON: DE VRIES, IBARRA & CO.
1868.

CHAPTER V. OF THE LIBRARY.

The Library Committee shall divide the books and other articles belonging to the Library into three classes, namely: (a) those which are not to be removed from the building; (b) those which may be taken from the halls only by written permission of three members of the committee, who shall take a receipt for the same and be responsible for their safe return; (c) those which may circulate under the following rules:—

Members shall be entitled to take from the Library one folio, or two quarto volumes, or four volumes of any lesser fold, with the plates belonging to the same, upon having them recorded by the Librarian, or Assistant Librarian, and promising to make good any damage they sustain, while in their possession, and to replace the same if lost, or pay the sum fixed by the Library Committee.

No person shall lend any book belonging to the Institute, excepting to a member, under a penalty of one dollar for every such offence.

The Library Committee may allow members to take more than the allotted number of books upon a written application, and may also permit other persons than members to use the Library, under such conditions as they may impose.

No person shall detain any book longer than four weeks from the time of its being taken from the Library, if notified that the same is wanted by another member, under a penalty of five cents per day, and no volume shall be detained longer than three months at one time under the same penalty.

The Librarian shall have power by order of the Library Committee to call in any volume after it has been retained by a member for ten days.

On or before the first Wednesday in May, all books shall be returned to the Library, and a penalty of five cents per day shall be imposed for each volume detained.

Labels designating the class to which each book belongs shall be placed upon its cover.

No book shall be allowed to circulate until one month after its reception.

D. M. Balch.

¿HABLA VM. ESPAÑOL?

OR,

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PREFACE.

¿Habla Usted español, Señor?	Do you speak Spanish, Sir?
No, Señor, pero deseo aprenderlo porqué estoy para ir á España.	No, Sir, but I wish to learn it, as I intend to go to Spain very soon.
Si V.lo desea, tendré mucho gusto en darle algunas lecciones.	If you wish it, I shall be happy to give you some lessons.
¿Es el español una lingua facil de apren der?	Is Spanish an easy language to learn?
Bastánte facil, si solo se trata de hablarlo un poco para hacerse uno entender.	Sufficiently easy, at least as far as to speak well enough to make one's self understood.
Esto quiero. Digame pues V. lo que tengo que hacer.	That is what I want. Tell me then what I must do.
Tome V. unas lecciones de pronunciacion.	Take a few lessons in pronunciation.
Aprenda tantas palabras como puede.	Learn as many words as you can.
Estudie durante el viaje, y á Madrid adquirirá el resto.	Study during the journey, and in Madrid you will learn the rest.
Comenzamos luego.	Let us begin immediately.

CONTENTS.

Abbreviations. *Usted* and *Ustedes* have always been written in abbreviations thus:— *Vm.*, *Vd.*, *Vmd.*, for the singular, and *Vms.*, *Vds.*, *Vmds.* for the plural. At present *V.* for the former, and *VV.* for the latter are mostly used, not so exclusively however as to render the use of the other abbreviations either erroneous or obselete.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION AND ACCENT.

1. In the comparative sounds exhibited in English, in the following Alphabet, the *a* is to be sounded like *a* in *ark*, the *e* like *e* in *ell*, and the *i* like *i* in *ill*. The accent points out where the stress of the voice is to be laid.

A	*a* in *ark*.	LL	*élye*.
B	*be* in *bell*.	M	eme.
C	*the* in *theft*.	N	*éne*.
CH	*che* in *chess*.	Ñ	*énye*.
D	*the* in *then*.	O	*o* in *óblige*.
E	*e* in *ell*.	P	*pe*.
F	*éfe*.	Q	*coo* in *cool*.
G	*he*; its sound is guttural.	R	*érre*.
H	*áche*.	S	*ésse*.
I	*i*.	T	*te*
J	*hóta*; its sound is guttural; or like an aspirated *h*.	U	*oo* in *look*.
K	*ca* in *car*.	V	*ve*.
L	*éle*.	X	*ékis*.
		Y	*i griéga*.
		Z	*théta*.

2. Sound and Power of Letters,

with the latest Alterations made by the Spanish Royal Academy, and adopted by the best Modern Spanish Writers.

A — This letter, as noticed in the alphabet, sounds like *a* in *ark*: Example, *alabár*, *calzáda.*

B — Sounds as in English.

C — Before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *th* in *theft*, *thin*: Ex. *céna*, *cífra*; and like *k*, when it precedes *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant: Ex. *cáma*, *cóla*, *cúbo*, *cláro*, *crítico.* It has likewise the sound of *k*, when it comes after a vowel in the same syllable: Ex. *accedér*, *técnico.*

CH — This double consonant now sounds like *ch* in *chess*, as noticed in the alphabet: Ex. *chalán*, *léche*, *hécho.*

D — This letter is very differently pronounced in Spanish to what it is in English; the difference consists in the distinct manner in which the two nations employ the organs of speech in pronouncing it: — for instance, it is uttered in English by striking the tongue against the upper gums; whereas Spaniards, in pronouncing the *d*, slightly touch the teeth with the tongue, as the English do in pronouncing the *th* in the word *they*: Ex. *tódo*, *amádo*; and this different manner in which the two nations pronounce the *d*, is the more strik-

ing, when it is found between two vowels, as in the foregoing examples. At the end of a word, nevertheless, it is almost mute, but preserves a little of the lisp: Ex. *bondád*, *amistád*. In the Imperative Mood, however, it is sounded more distinctly: Ex. *andád*, *veníd*.

E — This vowel, as before remarked, sounds like the English *e* in *ell*: Ex. *espelér*, *léve*.

F — Sounds as in English.

G — Before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, sounds as the English *g* before the same letters: Ex. *gála*, *góma*, *gásto*, *gráno*, *glándula*. It has also the same sound when it follows a vowel: Ex. *agnádo*, *frágma*. Before *ue* and *ui*, the *u* not having the *diæresis*, it likewise preserves the same sound, and the *u* is silent: Ex. *guérra*, *guisár*. But should the *u* be marked with the diæresis, the *u* must be sounded: Ex. *agüéro*, *argüír*. It has a guttural sound before *e* and *i*, nearly resembling that of the English aspirated *h*: Ex. *gíro*, *génte*.

H — Is now considered a silent letter in Spanish.

I — Is invariably pronounced like the English *i* in *ill*: Ex. *irrisíble*, *cilíndro*, *invadír*.

J — Has always a guttural sound, like that of the guttural *g* before described: Ex. *jabón*, *jesuíta*, *pajíta*, *jóven*, *júnita*,.

K — This letter is only retained in a very few foreign names, and sounds as in English.

L — Sounds as in English.

LL — Has a liquid sound, like the *gl* in *seraglio*: Ex. *llóra, llávc, cabállo.*

M — As in English.

N — As in English.

Ñ — This letter, with a waving line over it, called the *tílde*, has a liquid sound, like the English *n* followed by *y*: Ex. *señor, níño, compañía.*

O — Sounds like the English *o* in *oblige.* Ex. *oponér, lóco.*

P — Sounds as in English.

Q — Has the same sound as in English; except when it precedes *ue* or *ui* , the *u* having no diæresis, then it is pronounced like *k*: Ex. *querér, quitár.* But should the *u* be marked with the diæresis, the *q* sounds as in English: Ex. *qüestión, qüidár.* The *q*, however, before *ua* and *uo*, and also before *üe* and *üi*, is now changed into *c*; therefore words which were formerly written *quánto*, *quóta*, *questión*, *quidár*. —are now written *cuánto*, *cuóta*, *cuestión*, *cuidár.*

R — This letter is pronounced in Spanish always with a peculiar roughness, and more particularly so when doubled: Ex. *rábia, enrêdo, malróto, subrogár, barríl, cárro.*

S — Has always a sound like the *s* in the English words *sing*, *us*: Ex. *sal, espáldas, sítio.*

T — Sounds as in English.

U — Sounds like *oo* in *look*: Ex. *usúra, tríbu.*
V — Sounds as in English.
X — Before and after a vowel has a guttural sound, like that of the Spanish *j* Ex. *xabón, relóx, cáxa.* But when the vowel that follows it is marked with the circumflex, or when it is immediately followed by a consonant, it has the sound of the English *x*: Ex. *éxîto, exâmen, exponér.* Few modern writers now employ this letter; instead of which, *j* is used before *a, o, u,* and *g* before *e, i*: Ex. *jalápa, bájo, jugár, géfe, gímio.* Nevertheless it does not appear as yet to be sufficiently established whether the *g* or the *j* should have the preference before *e* and *i.* Where the *x* formerly preceded a vowel with the circumflex, its place is now generally supplied by *cs*: Ex. *écsito,* , *ecsámen*; which were written *éxîto, exâmen.* And where it formerly preceded a consonant, it is now generally changed into *s*: Ex. *esclusivo, espénsas.*
Y — Sounds like the Spanish *i*: Ex. *yélo, ley, yo.*
Z — Sounds like *th* in the English words *thank, bath*: Ex. *zága, voz.* Where this letter was formerly used before *e* and *i*, a *c* is now generally preferred; Ex. *cenzálo, cítara*; formerly written *zenzálo, zítara.*

A Table, exhibiting the most difficult Combinations of Vowels and Consonants.

ca, co, cu.........	Here the *c* sounds like *k*.
ce, ci..............	And here like *th*.
ga, gue, gui, go, gu.	In these the *g* sounds like the English *hard g*, and the *u* is mute before *e* and *i*.
gua, güe, güi	Here also the *g* is *hard*, but the *u* is sounded.
ge, gi	In these, the *g* has the *guttural* sound.
ja, je ji, jo, ju	The *j* has always the *guttural* sound.
lla, lle, lli, llo, llu ..	These sound as *liá*, *lié*.
ña, ñe, ñi, ño, ñu ..	And these as *niá*, *nié*, &c.
qua, qüe, qüi, quo..	Here the *u* is *sounded*.
que, qui	And in these the *u* is *mute*.
xa, xe, xi, xo, xu...	Here the *x* has the *guttural* sound.
xâ, xê, xî, xô, xû ..	In these it sounds like the English *z*.
za, ze, zi, zo, xu ...	The *z* has always the sound of *th*, in the word *thin*.

Of Double Letters.

3. No letter is doubled in Spanish, except the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and the consonants *c*, *n*,

r; and when these are so employed, they are each to be distinctly heard: Ex. *Saavédra*, *leér*, *piísimo*, *loór*, *accéso*, *ennoblecér*, *bárra*.

Table of Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

4. In pronouncing the following diphthongs and triphthongs, the student will take care to give each vowel the sound which it has in the alphabet, and to lay the stress of voice on the vowel marked with the accent.

ái, Ex.	*tomáis*.	*ió*, Ex.	D*io*s.
áu,	*jáula*.	*iú*,	c*iu*dád.
áy,	h*ay*.	*oé*,	hér*oe*.
éa,	lín*ea*.	*ói*,	s*oi*s.
éi,	ten*éis*.	*óy*,	s*oy*.
eó,	virgín*eo*.	*uá*,	s*uá*ve.
éu,	d*éu*da.	*ué*,	h*ué*sped.
éy,	l*ey*.	*uí*,	f*uí*.
iá,	hác*ia*.	*úy*,	m*uy*.
ié,	b*ie*n.	*uó*,	mút*uo*.

iái, Ex.	camb*iái*s.
iéi,	renunc*iéi*s.
uái	averig*uái*s.
uéi,	evac*uéi*s.
uéy,	b*uéy*.

On the Accent.

5. The *acute* accent, thus (´), is chiefly employed in Spanish with words in which the

stress of voice (as regards the syllable on which it should fall) deviates from the general rule.

Every Spanish word has *one* syllable in it *acute*; and, as a *general rule*, let it be observed, that words ending in a *consonant*, have the *last* syllable acute, and those ending in a *vowel*, the *last but one*; but as there are exceptions to this rule, every word deviating from it, is marked with the acute accent over the syllable requiring the stress.

PART I.

VOCABULARY.

1. *Las Estaciones.*	1. *The Seasons.*
La primavéra.	Spring.
El veráno, ó estio.	Summer.
El otóño.	Autumn.
El inviérno.	Winter.

2. *Los Dias de la Semana.*	2. *The Days of the Week.*
Domingo	Sunday
Lúnes	Monday
Mártes	Tuesday
Miércoles	Wednesday
Juéves	Thursday
Viérnes	Friday
Sábado	Saturday

3. *Meses del Año.*	3. *Months of Year.*
Enéro	January
Febréro	February
Marzo	March
Abril	April
Mayo	May
Junio	June
Julio	July
Agosto	August
Setiémbre	September
Octúbre	October
Noviémbre	November
Diciémbre	December

4. *Números Cardinales.*	4. *Cardinal N bers.*
Un, uno, una	One
Dos	Two
Tres	Three
Cuatro, *ó* quatro	Four
Cinco	Five
Seis	Six
Siete	Seven
Ocho	Eight
Nueve	Nine
Diez	Ten
Once	Eleven
Doce	Twelve
Trece	Thirteen

Catorce	Fourteen
Quince	Fifteen
Diez y seis	Sixteen
Diez y siete	Seventeen
Diez y ocho	Eighteen
Diez y nueve	Nineteen
Veinte	Twenty
Veinte y uno	Twenty-one
Veinte y dos	Twenty-two
Veinte y tres	Twenty-three
Veinte y cuatro	Twenty-four
Veinte y cinco	Twenty-five
Veinte y seis	Twenty-six
Veinte y siete	Twenty-seven
Veinte y ocho	Twenty-eight
Veinte y nueve	Twenty-nine
Treinta	Thirty
Treinta y uno	Thirty-one
Treinta y dos	Thirty-two, &c.
Cuarenta, *or* quarenta	Forty
Cuarenta y uno	Forty-one, &c.
Cincuenta	Fifty
Sesenta	Sixty
Setenta	Seventy
Ochenta	Eighty
Noventa	Ninety
Ciento, *or* cien	A hundred
Ciento y uno	A hundred and one
Ciento y dos	A hundred and two &c.
Doscientos, ó doscientas	Two hundred
Doscientos y uno	Two hundred and one

Trescientos, ó -as	Three hundred
Cuatrocientos, ó -as	Four hundred
Quinientos, ó -as	Five hundred
Seiscientos, ó as	Six hundred
Setecientos, ó -as	Seven hundred
Ochocientos, ó -as	Eight hundred
Novecientos, ó -as	Nine hundred
Mil	A thousand
Dos mil	Two thousand
Tres mil y dos	Three thousand and two
Veinte mil	Twenty thousand
Cien mil	A hundred thousand
Un millon, ó cuento	A million
Dos millones, ó dos cuentos	Two millions
Un cuento de cuentos, ó bicuento	A billion
Dos cuentos de cuentos	Two billions &c.

5. *Números Ordinales.*	5. *Ordinal Numbers.*
El primero, ó la primera	The first
El segúndo, ó la segúnda	The second
El tercero, *m.*, ó — a, *fem.*	The third
El cuarto, — a	The fourth
El quinto, — a	The fifth
El sexto, — a	The sixth

El séptimo, ó seténo, — a	The seventh
El octavo, — a	The eighth
El noveno, — a	The ninth
El décimo, — a	The tenth
El undécimo, — a	The eleventh
El duodécimo, — a	The twelfth
El décimo tercio, — a	The thirteenth
El décimo cuarto, — a	The fourteenth, &c.
El vigésimo, — a	The twentieth
El vigésimo primo	The twenty-first
La vigésima prima	The twenty-first
El vigésimo segundo, — a	The twenty-second
El trigésimo, — a	The thirtieth
El cuadragésimo	The fortieth
El quinquagésimo	The fiftieth
El sexagésimo	The sixtieth
El septuagésimo	The seventieth
El octuagésimo	The eightieth
El nonagésimo	The ninetieth
El centésimo, ó centeno	The hundredth
El ducentésimo, ó dosientesimo	The two hundredth &c.
El milésimo	The thousandth
El millonésimo	The millionth
El penúltimo	The last but one
El último.	The last.

6. *Del Tiempo.*	6. *Of Time.*
Un siglo	An age
Un año	A year
Un mes	A month
Una semana	A week
Quince dias	A fortnight
De aqui á dos semanas	A fortnight hence
Un dia	A day
Una hora	An hour
Un minuto	A minute
Un momento	A second, *or* moment
Un instante	An instant
El amanecer	The dawn
El romper del dia	The break of day
El crepusculo	Twilight
La mañana	The morning, *or* forenoon
Mediodia	Noon
La tarde	The afternoon, evening
La noche	Night
Media noche	Midnight
Hoy	To-day
Ayer	Yesterday
Antes de ayer	The day before yesterday
Mañana	To-morrow, *or* morning
Pasado mañana	The day after to-morrow

El dia immediato	The next day
El principio	The beginning
El medio	The middle
El fin	The end

7. *Comidas y Bebidas.* — 7. *Eating and Drinking.*

El almuerzo	Breakfast
Las once	Lunch
La comida	Dinner
El té	Tea, *or* the tea
La cena	Supper
El té	Tea
El café	Coffee
El chocolate	Chocolate
El cacao	Cocoa
La leche	Milk
La crema, *ó* nata	Cream
El pan	Bread
La manteca, mantequilla	Butter
Una taza de té	A cup of tea
Molletes	Rolls
Panecillos franceses	French rolls
Molletes calientes	Hot rolls
El azúcar	Sugar
El azúcar de pilon	Loaf-sugar
La agua caliente	Hot water
Los huévos	Eggs
El jamon	Ham
La carne	Meat

Asado	Roast meat
Cocido	Boiled meat
Estofado	Stewed meat
Carne guisada	Hashed meat
Vaca	Beef
Carnéro	Mutton
Una pierna de carnéro	A leg of mutton
Un brazuelo	A shoulder
Un pécho	A breast
Ternéra	Veal
Un lomo de ternéra	A loin of veal
Cordéro	Lamb
Un quarto de cordéro	A quarter of lamb
Puerco	Pork
Venado	Venison
Tocino	Bacon
Jamon	Ham
Un pedazo	A morsel, *or* bit
Una tajada	A slice
Un estofado	A stew, *or* hash
Caldo, *or* salsa	Gravy
Salsa	Sauce
Sazonar	Seasoning
Salchichas	Sausages
Una longaniza	A sausage
Un guisado	A fricassee
Sopa	Soup
Caldo	Broth
Un pastel	A meat-pie
Un pudin	A pudding
Una torta	A fruit-pie, *or* tart

Un pastelillo	A small tart
Natilla	Custard
Una tortilla	An omelet
Buñuelos	Fritters
El pan	Bread
Queso	Cheese
Un pollo	A chicken
Una gallina	A fowl
Un capon	A capon
Un ganso	A goose
Un pato	A duck
Un pichon	A pigeon
Un pavo	A turkey
Caza	Game
Una perdiz	A partridge
Un faisan	A pheasant
Una becada	A woodcock
Un tordo	A thrush
Pez, *ó* pescado	Fish
Salmon	Salmon
Caballa	Mackerel
Rodaballo	Turbot
Abadejo, *ó* bacallao	Cod-fish
Lenguados	Soles
Una carpa	A carp
Un sollo	A pike, *or* jack
Una trucha	A trout
Anguillas	Eels
Ostras	Oysters
Una langosta	A lobster
Sal	Salt
Pimenta	Pepper

Legumbres	Greens, *or* vegetables.
Patatas	Potatoes
Berzas	Greens
Coles, *or* repollos	Cabbages
Coliflores	Cauliflowers
Guisantes	Peas
Habas	Beans
Vinagre	Vinegar
Aceite	Oil
Agua	Water
Vino	Wine
Vino blanco	White wine
Vino tinto	Red wine
Vino añejo	Old wine
Vino nuevo	New wine
Clarete	Claret
Vino de Oporto	Port wine
Vino de Xeres	Sherry
Vino de Madera	Madeira
Vino de Champaña	Champagne
Vino de Borgoña	Burgundy
Cerveza	Beer *or* some beer
Cerveza fuerte	Ale, *or* some ale
Sidra	Cider, *or* some cider
Ron	Rum, *or* some rum
Aguardiente	Brandy, *or* some brandy
Ginebra	Gin, *or* some gin
Ponch.	Punch, *or* some punch.

8. *Vestidos.*	8. *Clothing.*
Un vestido	A suit of clothes
Un sombrero	A hat
Un cuello	A collar
Una corbata	A cravat
Un corbatin	A stock
Una bata	A night-shirt
Una camisa	A shirt, a chemise
Una casaca, ó un fraque	A coat
Mangas	Sleeves
Bolsillos, *ó* faltriqueras	Pockets
Un sobretodo	A great coat
Una capa	A cloak
Un chaleco	A vest
Una franela	A flannel vest
Una chaqueta	A jacket
Calzones	Breeches
Tirantes	Braces
Pantalones	Pantaloons
Calzoncillos	Drawers
Medias	Hose
Medias de seda	Silk hose
Ligas	Garters
Un gorro	A cap
Una peluca	A wig
Un pañuélo	A handkerchief
Guantes	Gloves
Zapatos	Shoes
Botas	Boots

Chinelas	Slippers
Escarpines	Pumps
Espuelas	Spurs
Botines	Leather gaiters
Polainas	Cloth gaiters
Un relox, *ó* reloj	A watch
Una bolsa	A purse
Un paraguas	An umbrella
Un baston	A stick *or* cane
Tabaquéra	A snuff-box
Un tráje, ó vestido	A dress
Una bata	A gown
Un vestido	A frock
Las naguas	Petticoats
El corsé, ó una cotilla	The corsets, a pair of corsets
El cordon	The lacing
El herréte	The tag
Un jubon	A spencer
Los botones	The buttons
Los ojales	The button-holes
Una palatina	A tippet
Una escofieta	A dress cap
Un gorro, *ó* una gorra	A bonnet
Una cinta	A ribbon
Un tapalo	A shawl
Un vélo	A veil
Un manguito	A muff
Un delantal	An apron
Los brazaletes	Bracelets
Los zarcillos	Earrings
Un abanico	A fan

Un anillo	A ring
Un joya	A jewel
Un diamante	A diamond
Un parasol, *ó* quitasol	A parasol
Un acerico	A pincushion
Los alfileres	Pins
Las agujas	Needles
Un dedal	A thimble
El hilo	Thread
El algodon	Cotton
La lana	Worsted
Un peine	A comb
Un cepillo	A brush

PART II.

EASY PHRASES.

Del Tiempo.	*Of the Weather.*
¿ Qué tiempo hace ?	How is the weather ?
Hace muy buen tiempo.	It is very fine weather.
Hace mal tiempo.	It is bad weather.
¿ Llueve ? Si, señor, llueve.	Does it rain ? Yes, sir, it rains.
Créo que no.	I think not.
Qué ! no llueve ?	What ! does it not rain ?
Aún no llueve.	It does not rain yet.
Va á llover á cántaros.	It is going to pour.
Presto lloverá á cántaros.	It will soon pour.
Llueve á cántaros.	It pours, *or* it rains very fast.
Pronto parará de llover.	The rain will soon be over.

Me parece que lloverá.	It appears to me that it will rain.
Pongamonos al abrigo.	Let us shelter ourselves.
Se mudó el viento, *ó* el viento há canbiado.	The wind is changed, *or* has changed.
Hace mucho viento.	The wind blows very hard.
No lloverá hoy.	It will not rain to-day.
Hace mucho aire.	The wind is very high.
Corre un viento muy frio.	The wind blows very cold.
Se ha mudado el tiempo.	The weather has changed.
Mire vm. la veleta.	Look at the weathercock.
Hace un tiempo muy variable.	We have very changeable weather.
La tempestad ha pasado.	The storm is over.
Hace sol, *ó* parece el sol.	The sun shines.
¿Vé usted el arco-iris?	Do you see the rainbow?
Sí, véo el arco-iris.	Yes, I do see the rainbow.
Es señal de buen tiempo.	It is a sign of fine weather.
Las nubes se disipan.	The clouds are dispersing.
Yá vemos lucir el sol.	The sun already begins to shine.

El tiempo se aclara.	The weather is clearing up.
¿ Hace sol ?	Does the sun shine ?
No, creo que no.	No, I think it does not.
El tiempo está claro y sereno.	It is clear and serene weather.
Hace un tiempo obscúro.	It is dark weather.
Las nubes están muy espesas.	The clouds are very thick.
Me temo que tendremos agua.	I am afraid we shall have wet.
No tenga miedo, no lloverá.	Don't be afraid, it will not rain.
Es una nube que pasa.	It is only a flying cloud.
Empieza á llover.	It is beginning to rain.
Me parece que lloverá todo el dia.	It appears to me that it will rain the whole day.
Me parece que solo es un aguacero.	I think it is but, *or* only a shower.
¿ Qué tiempo hace ?	How is the weather ?
¿ Hace calor ? Hace calor.	Is it hot ? It is hot *or* warm.
Hace gran calor.	It is very hot, *or* warm.
¿ Hace frio ? Hace frio.	Is it cold ? It is cold.
Hace mucho frio.	It is very cold.
Hiela, *ó* está helando.	It freezes, *or* it does freeze.
¿ Está helando ? Ha *helado*.	Is it freezing ? It has frozen.

Graníza, *ó* cae granizo.	It hails, *or* it is hailing.
Está nevando, *ó* nieva.	It snows, *or* it is snowing.
Deshiela, *ó* está deshelando.	It thaws, *or* it is thawing.
Llovizna; creo que lloverá.	It drizzles; I think it will rain.
Cae aguanieve.	There is sleet falling.
Truena; relampaguea.	It thunders; it lightens.
Los truenos hacen un ruido espantoso.	The thunder makes a dreadful noise.
El rayo cayó en la casa.	The lightning struck the house.
Mire vm. los relampagos.	Look at the flashes.
Solo alumbran los relampagos.	One can see nothing but the flashes of lightning.
Hace muchisimo calor.	It is exceedingly hot.
Tengo mucho calor.	I am very warm, *or* hot.
Hace un calor excesivo.	It is excessively hot.
Hay apariencia de buen tiempo.	There is an appearance of fine weather.
Si, Señor, creo que si.	Yes, Sir, I think so.
Hoy tendremos buen dia.	We shall have a fine day, to-day.
Necesitamos buen tiempo.	We want fine weather.
Hace un tiempo muy hermoso.	It is very fine weather.

Es tiempo inconstante y variable.	It is unsettled and changeable weather.
Hace una neblina muy espesa.	There is a very thick mist.
El tiempo está seco, humedo, lluvioso, tempestuoso, ó ventoso.	It is dry, wet, rainy, stormy, *or* windy weather.
¿ Cree vm. que hiela ?	Do you think it freezes.
Creo que hiela muy fuerte.	I think it freezes very hard.
Tengo mucho frio.	I am very cold.

Para preguntar, u' ofrecer alguna cosa.	*To ask for, or offer anything.*
Hagame vm. el favor de decirme.	Tell me, if you please.
Sirvase vm. decirme.	Have the goodness to tell me.
Permitame vm. le observe que	Permit me to observe to you that ....
Perdone vm. si le interrumpo.	Pardon me if I interrupt you.
Tengo que pedirle un favor.	I have a favor to ask you.
¿ Quiere vm. hacerme un favor ?	Will you do me a favor ?
Hagame vm. este favor.	Do me this favor.

Vm. me hará mucho favor.	You will oblige me very much.
No me negue vm. su amparo, le ruego á vm.	Do not refuse me your assistance, I pray you.
Lo agradaceré infinito.	I shall be very grateful.
Por favor no me olvide.	Pray don't forget me.
Vm. no puede darme mayor gusto.	You cannot do me a greater kindness.
Vm. no tiene mas que hablar.	You have only to speak.
Permitame vm. le ofrezca	Permit me to offer you ....
Le ofrezco á vm. con todas veras.	I offer it to you willingly.
Vm. es muy cortes.	You are very polite.
Sirvase vm. admitirlo como una señal de mi agradecimiento.	Accept that as a mark of my esteem.
Quedo reconocido á sus muchos favores.	I am much obliged for your kindness.
¿ Por quien pregunta vm. ?	For whom do you ask?
¿ Qué pide vm. ?	What do you want?
No me gustan tantas ceremonias.	I do not like so much ceremony.

Para dar Gracias, &c.	*To Return Thanks, &c.*
¡ Muchas gracias !	Many thanks !
Le doy gracias.	Thank you, *or* I thank you.
Viva vm. mil años.	I am much obliged to you.
Doy á vm. mil gracias.	I return you a thousand thanks.
Lo recibo con agradecimiento.	I accept it with gratitude.
Usted me gana por la mano.	You have anticipated my wishes.
Es vm. muy cortes.	You are very good *or* kind.
Es vm. muy cumplido.	You are very obliging.
Agradezco mucho el favor que vm. me hace.	I am much flattered by the honor you do me.
¿ Como podré agradecer su beneficio ?	How can I repay you for your kindness ?
Lo agradaceré infinito.	I shall be greatly obliged.
Usted no puede darme mayor gusto.	You cannot do me a greater favor.
Permitame vm. le ofrezca....	Permit me to offer you ....
Es vm. muy galan.	You are very polite.
Es esa mucha cortesia.	It is an excess of politeness.

Para dudar, afirmar, negar.	*To doubt, affirm, deny.*
¿ Es eso posible?	Is it possible?
¿ No está vm. errado?	Are you not mistaken?
Eso no es verdad.	That is not true.
Es verdad, no hay duda.	It is true, there is no doubt of it.
¿ Habla vm. de veras?	Do you speak seriously?
Por mi honor, es verdad.	Upon my honor, it is true.
Tengo dificultad en creerlo.	I have great difficulty to believe it.
Lo dudo; nada creo.	I doubt it; I believe nothing of it.
Es increible; es una mentira.	It is incredible; it is a falsehood.
¿ Quien lo duda? Creo que es asi.	Who doubts it? I believe it is so.
Creo que no, y digo que no es verdad.	I believe it is not so, and I say it is not true.
Digo que sí, es un hecho.	I say it is, it is a fact.
Eso no es sino muy cierto.	It is but too true, *or* certain.
A ello puede vm. dar credito.	You may rely upon it.
Todos se lo diran á vm.	Every body will tell you the same.
Tiene vm. razon.	You are right.

A fe de hombre honra-	Upon my honor.
Como soy que es verdad.	It is as true as I exist.
No puede ser eso.	That cannot be.
Apuesto lo contrario.	I will lay to the contrary.
Niego el hecho, y apuesto que no.	I deny the fact, and will lay it is not.
Se lo juro á vm.	I'll swear it.
Eso es no menos falso, le han engañado á vm.	It is no less false, some one has imposed on you.

Para manifestar el regocijo, el dolor, la esperanza, &c.	*To express Joy, Grief, Hope &c.*
Me alegro.	I am very glad.
Me alegro mucho de verle a vm. bueno.	I am very glad *or* happy to see you well.
Celébro muchísimo.	I am overjoyed.
Eso me da mucho gusto.	That gives me much pleasure.
¡Cuan desgraciado soy!	How unfortunate I am.
Tengo mal humor.	I am in an ill humor.
Estoy triste.	I am sad, gloomy, *or* sorrowful.
Estoy enfadado.	I am angry.
Quita allà! qué vergüenza!	Fie, then! what a shame!
Estoy desconsolado, *perdido.*	I am disconsolate, I am lost.

¡ No lo estraño !	I don't wonder !
Lo siento mucho !	I am sorry for it !
Es la cosa mas hermosa.	It is the most beautiful thing.
Es asombroso.	It is astonishing, *or* wonderful.
Es maravilloso.	It is surprising, *or* wonderful.
Que alegria ! ó gozo.	What joy ! *or* delight.
No puedo volver de mi asombro.	I cannot overcome my astonishment.
No sé si estoy dormido, ó despierto.	I know not whether I am asleep *or* awake.
Desmentiré á mi vista.	I cannot believe my eyes.
¿ Es posible ?	Is it possible ?
No es posible.	It is not possible.
Es asombroso, admirable, delicioso, divino.	It is wonderful, admirable, delightful, divine.

Del ir, y venir, &c.	*Of going, coming, &c.*
¿ A dónde vá vm. ?	Where are you going ?
Voy á la comedia.	I am going to the play.
Voy á casa.	I am going home.
Voy á casa del Señor W.	I am going to Mr. W's.
¿ De donde viene vm. ?	Where do you come from ?
Vengo de casa.	I come from home.

Vengo de casa de vm.	I come from your house.
Vengo de casa del Señor L.	I come from Mr. L.'s.
Vengo de su casa.	I come from his house.
Entre vm.; salga vm.	Come in; go out.
Suba vm.	Come up, *or* go up.
Vm. ha casi perdido el aliento.	You have almost lost your breath.
Baje vm.	Come down, *or* go down.
Baje vm. prontamente.	Go down quickly.
Ande vm.	Go on, *or* walk on.
Vm. es un triste andador.	You are a sad walker.
No se detenga vm.	Do not wait, *or* stop.
Estese vm. quieto.	Stand still.
No se mueva vm.	Do not stir.
Arrimese vm. á mí.	Come near to me.
Vayase vm.; hagase vm. atras.	Go away; stand back.
No se vaya vm.	Do not go away.
Voy á la iglesia.	I am going to church.
Hagame vm. un poco de lugar.	Make me a little room.
Hagase vm. un poco atras.	Go back a little.
Venga vm. acá.	Come here.
Espere vm. un poco.	Wait a little.
Espereme vm.	Wait for me.
No ande vm. tan de *priesa*.	Do not go so fast.

No vaya vm. tan apriesa.	You must not go so fast.
Vm. anda muy de priesa.	You go too fast.
¿ Porque va vm. tan apriesa ?	Why do you go so fast ?
Venga vm. por aquí.	Come this way, *or* by here.
Vaya vm. por allí.	Go that way, *or* by there.
Pase vm. por aquí.	Go, *or* come this way, *or* by here.
Pase vm. por allá.	Pass, *or* go that way, *or* by there.
Estoy bien aquí.	I am very well here.
¿ Quiére vm. bajar.	Will you come down ?
No se mueva de aquí.	Do not stir from here.
No me llegue vm.	Don't come near me.
No me toque vm.	Don't touch me.
Deje vm. eso.	Let *or* leave that alone.

Del pasco.	*On walking.*
Vamos á pasear.	Let us take a walk.
Como vm. guste.	As you please.
Hoy tenemos un buen dia.	This is a fine day.
Voy a dar un paseo.	I am going to take a walk.
¿ Quiere vm. venir conmigo ?	Will you go with me ?
Hace demasiado calor.	It is too warm

Es necesario quedarse en casa.	We must stay at home.
¿ A donde irémos ?	Where shall we go ?
¿ Qué haremos esta tarde ?	What shall we do this afternoon.
¿ Estaria vm. de humor de dar una vuelta al jardin ?	Should you like to take a walk round the garden ?
Vamonos ahora del jardin.	Let us now go out of the garden.
Vamos á pasearnos en la calle.	Let us take a walk in the street.
Hace muy mal tiempo.	It is bad weather.
Atravesemos la calle por aquí.	Let us cross the street here.
Me gusta caminar, soy muy buen andador.	I like to walk, I am a very good walker.
¿ Como quiere vm. que vayamos ?	How shall we go ?
¿ En coche, *ó* á pié ?	In a coach, *or* on foot ?
A pié, que es bueno para la salud.	On foot, because it is good for the health.
Dice vm. bien, porque caminando se hacen ganas de comer.	You are right, because by walking we acquire an appetite.
¿ Oye vm. el gorgeo de los pajarillos ?	Do you hear the warbling of the birds ?
Vamos á dar una vuelta por los prados.	Let us take a turn in the fields.
Pasemos por este prado, me gusta pisar la yerba.	Let us go through this meadow, I like to walk upon the grass

Spanish	English
No vaya vm. tan de priesa.	Do not go so fast.
Ya estámos en la pradera, qué hermoso verdor!	We are already in the meadow, what beautiful verdure!
Este parage sería bueno para estudiar.	This place would be excellent for studying
Sentémonos á la sombra.	Let us sit down in the shade.
Huela vm. el perfume de estas flores.	Smell the perfume of these flowers.
Cojame vm. una, hagamos un ramillete.	Gather me one, let us make a nosegay.
Volvamos á casa, que ya es tarde.	Let us go home, it grows late.
Estoy fatigado; estoy cansado.	I am fatigued; I am tired.
Descanse vm. un rato.	You must rest a moment.
Hemos dado un paseo largo.	We have taken a long walk.

PART III.

DIALOGUES.

Saludos.	*Salutations.*
Buenos días, Señor, *ó* Caballero.	Good morning, *or* day, Sir.
Tenga vm. buenas tardes, Señorita.	Good afternoon, Miss W.
Tenga vm. buenas noches, Señora.	Good evening, Ma'am.
¿Como está vm.? *ó* Como lo pasa vm.?	How do you do?
¿Como se halla vm?	How do you find yourself?
Muy bien para servir á vm.	Very well, thank you.
¿Como se halla vm. esta mañana?	How do you do this morning?
Muy buena, *f.* para servir á vm.	Very well, thank you.

Bueno, *m.* Buena, *f.* para servir á vm. excelentemente bien.	Quite well, *or* very well, thank you, exceedingly well.
Me alegro saberlo, *ó* oirlo.	I am glad to hear it.
Como lo ha pasado vm. desde la ultima vez que tuve el gusto de ver á vm.?	How have you been since the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you?
Medianamente, para servir á vm.	Tolerably, thank you.
No muy bien, estoy algo indispuesto, me duele la cabeza.	Not very well, I am rather indisposed, I have the head-ache.
Lo siénto mucho.	I am very sorry for it.
Le deseo á vm. mejor salud.	I wish you better health.
Viva vm. mil años, *ó* mil gracias, *ó* agradescole infinito.	Thank you, *or* I am very much obliged to you.
¿ Y sus padres de vm.?	And how are your father and mother?
Tal cual; para servir á vm.	Pretty well, thank you.
Están muy buenos.	They are very well.
Me alegro mucho.	I am very glad to hear it.
No están muy buenos.	They are not very well.
¿ Cómo está su familia de vm.?	How is your family?
¿ Como están en casa?	How are all at home?

Todos están buenos ménos mi hermana.	They are all well except my sister.
¿ Qué tiene ? ó Qué es lo que tiene ?	What is the matter with her ?
Tiene tos. No está buena, tiene calentura.	She has a cough. She is not well, she has a fever.
Está mala de la cabeza, de las muelas, está resfriada.	She has the head-ache, the tooth-ache, she has a cold.
? Hace mucho tiempo que está mala ?	Has she been ill long ?
¿ Cómo está su hermano de vm. ?	How is your brother ?
Está bueno, ó está, para servir á vm.	He is very well, thank you.
Me alegro de oirlo.	I am glad to hear it.
No está muy bueno.	He is not very well.
¿ Como está la Señorita ?	How is the *young* lady ?
Está muy buena.	She is very well.
He aquí que viene.	Here she is coming.
Senorita, á los pies de vm.	Madam, your most humble servant.
Servidor de vm.	Sir, I am yours.
¿ Como está su Madre de vm. ?	How is your mother ?
No está muy buena.	She is not very well.
Le duele la cabeza.	She has the head-ache.
Está algo indispuesta.	She is rather indisposed.
¿ Que tiempo hace que *esta mala* ?	How long has she been ill ?

Cerca de tres semanas.	About three weeks.
Lo siento infinito.	I am exceedingly sorry for it.
¿ Está en cama ?	Does she keep her bed?
No Señor, está en la sala.	No, Sir, she is in the parlor.
Me alegraré que se alivie.	I wish her better.
¿ Como lo pasa su Señora parienta de vm. ?	How is your wife, *or* how does your wife do ?
Está muy resfriada.	She has a very bad cold.
Se ve precisada á no salir del cuarto.	She is obliged to keep her room.
Me alegraria mucho de verla.	I should have much pleasure in seeing her.
Tendrá mucho gusto en recibir esta honra.	She would have much pleasure in receiving that honor.
?Como está su hermana de vm.?	How is your sister ?
Está algo mala.	She is rather unwell?
Está muy mala.	She is very ill.
¿Ha mucho tiempo que está mala ?	Has she been ill long ?
No ha mucho.	Not very long.

Al levantarse.	*On rising.*
¿Quien llama á la puerta?	Who knocks at the door?
¿Como! todavia está vm. en cama?	What! are you still in bed?
¿Quien está ahí, tan de mañana?	Who is there, so early in the morning?
Abra vm. la puerta.	Open the door.
No est cerrada con llave.	It is not locked.
Levante vm. el picaporte.	Lift up the latch.
¿No está vm. todavía despierto?	Are you not yet awake?
Es hora de levantarse.	It is time to get up.
Es muy de dia.	It is broad day-light.
? Que hora es?	What o'clock is it?
Son las siete.	It is seven o'clock.
No sabía qué hora era.	I did not know what o'clock it was.
Olvidé anoche dar cuerda á mi reloj, y ha parado.	I forgot to wind up my watch last night, and it has stopped.
Me acosté muy tarde.	I went to bed very late.
Era la una ménos cuarto.	It was a quarter to one.
No he dormido toda la noche.	I have not slept all night.
No he pegado lo ojos.	I have not closed my eyes.

Pero, cuando vm. llegó, estaba dormiendo profundamente.	But, when you came, I was in a deep sleep.
Aguarde un poco, voy á levantarme.	Wait a little, I am going to get up.
Con muchísimo gusto.	With the greatest pleasure.
En el ínterin puede vm. tomar un libro de mi libreria, y recrearse en leer.	In the mean time you can take a book from my library, and amuse yourself with reading.

Para vestirse.	*On dressing.*
Juan, traígame vm. una camisa y corbata limpias.	John, bring me a clean shirt and a cravat.
Aquí están su camisa y sus medias.	Here are your shirt and stockings.
Está muy fria mi camisa, haga vm. lumbre y caliéntela.	My shirt is very cold, make a fire and warm it.
¿Quiére vm. medias de seda, ó de hilo?	Will you have silk, or thread stockings?
Voy á ponerme medias de algodon.	I am going to put on cotton stockings.
Deme vm. los calzoncillos y pantalones.	Give me my drawers and pantaloons.
Aquí tiene vm. sus pantalones azules y las botas.	Here are your blue pantaloons and your boots.

¿Qué casaca quiere vm. ponerse?	What coat will you have?
Deme vm. la nueva; la otra tiene algunas manchas.	Give me my new one; the other has some spots on it.
Voy á acepillarla y sacudirla.	I am going to brush and beat it.
¿Estan limpios mis zapatos?	Are my shoes clean?
Me parece que está lloviendo, en cuyo caso me pondré las botas.	It appears to me to be raining; in that case I will put on my boots.
Donde está mi sombrero?	Where is my hat?
Tome vm. el cepillo para quitarle el polvo.	Get the brush to take off the dust.
Hará vm. bien en tomar el paraguas.	You will do well to take the umbrella.
Deme el pañuelo que está en la faltriquera de mi casaca.	Give me the pocket-handkerchief which is in my coat-pocket.
Deme vm. agua y jabon para lavarme las manos y la cara.	Give me some water and soap to wash my face and hands.
Traígame vm. la palangana, las navajas y espejo.	Bring me the basin, the razors, and a looking-glass.

Para almorzar.	*On breakfasting.*
¿ Quiere vm. almorzar?	Will you breakfast ?
¿ Es tiempo de almorzar ?	Is it time for breakfast ?
¿ Muchacho, está el almuerzo pronto ?	Waiter, is breakfast ready ?
Sí, Señor, está pronto.	Yes, Sir, it is ready.
Juan, sirve el almuerzo.	John, bring the breakfast.
Dé vm. una silla al Señor.	Give the gentleman a seat.
Tome vm. una silla y siéntese.	Take a chair and sit down.
Acérquese vm. á la lumbre.	Sit by the fire.
Estoy bien aquì, no tengo frio.	I am very well here, I am not cold.
¿ Quiere vm. huevos frescos ?	Will you have some new laid eggs ?
Trae la tetera, el azucar, la manteca y las tostadas	Bring the tea-pot, sugar, butter, and toast.
Trae tambien la sal, las cucharitas, y panecillos calientes.	Bring also the salt, the tea-spoons, and hot rolls.
Traiganos vm. otra cosa.	Bring us something else.
Ahí tienen vms. salchichas y pastelillos.	Here are some sausages and little pies.
¿ Traigo el jamon ?	Shall I bring the ham?

Trae el jamon, vino, vasos, cuchillos, y tenedores.	Bring the ham, some wine, glasses, knives and forks.
¿ Quiere vm. una lonja de jamon con pan y manteca?	Will you take a slice of ham with some bread and butter?
Con mucho gusto; si vm. gusta.	Thank you; if you please.
Le trato á vm. sin cumplimiento, como amigo.	I treat you as a friend, without any ceremony.
Mucho sentiria que vm. obrase de otro modo.	I should be very sorry that you should do otherwise.
El jamon es exquisito, sìrvase vm. darme otra lonja.	This ham is excellent, give me another slice.
Yo como mucho mas que vm.	I eat much more than you.
¿ Tomaria vm. una taza de café ?	Will you take a cup of coffee ?
Gracias, no.	No, thank you.
El té es excelente.	The tea is excellent.
¿ Quiere vm. otra taza.	Shall I offer you another cup ?
Mil gracias, he concluido.	Thank you, I have done.
No puedo comer mas.	I cannot eat any more.
Vm. no come; casi nada ha comido vm.	You do not eat; you have scarcely eaten any thing.

Para comer.	*Dinner.*
Tengo hambre, tengo buen apetito; me muero de hambre.	I am hungry, I have a good appetite; I am dying of hunger.
¿ Es yá hora de comer?	Is it dinner-time ?
Sirviose la comida; sentémonos á la mesa.	The dinner is ready; let us take our seats at the table.
Siéntese vm. le suplico.	Pray be seated.
Siéntese vm. aquí	Take your seat here.
Trae al Señor una silla.	Bring this gentleman a chair.
Me sentaré aquí.	I will sit down here.
No, no, Señor, aquí tiene vm. puesta su silla; siéntese vm. aquí cerca del fuego.	No, no, Sir, here is a seat for you; sit down here near the fire.
No tengo frio, estoy bien aquí.	I am not cold, I am very well here.
Yá vè vm. que le tratamos sin cumplimiento.	You see we make no stranger of you.
Sentiria que fuera otra cosa.	I should be very sorry if you did.
¿ Gusta vm. sopa ?	Shall I help you to some soup ?
¿ De quo gusta vm. mas, de la sopa de arroz, ó de la de carne con legumbres ?	Which do you prefer, *or* like best, rice or vegetable soup ?

Tomaré un poco de la sopa de carne con legumbres.	I will take a little of the vegetable soup.
Danos platos, cuchillos, tenedores, y cucharas.	Give us some plates, knives, forks, and spoons.
He aquí un cocido que parece bueno, coma vm. un poco.	Here is a piece of boiled beef, which looks well, eat a little.
Voy á partirle á vm. una tajada.	I am going to cut you a slice of it.
Solo tomaré un bocado, *ó* un poco.	I will only take a mouthful, *or* a small piece.
Tenga vm. la bondad de darme un poco de pan.	I will thank you for a little bread.
Pedro, da pan y cerveza á este Caballero.	Peter, give some bread and beer to this gentleman.
Tengo sed, beberé un vaso de agua.	I am thirsty; I will drink a glass of water.
¿ Quiêre vm. hacer hoy penitencia con nosotros ?	Will you dine *or* take dinner with us today ?
Tendré ese gusto.	I will do myself the pleasure.
Traiga vm. la comida.	Bring in the dinner.
¿ No quiére vm. beber un vaso de cerveza ?	Will you not drink a glass of beer ?

De muy buena gana porque tengo sed.	Very willingly, for I am very thirsty.
Alcanzeme vm. la sal, la pimienta, y la mostaza.	Reach, *or* hand me the salt, pepper, and mustard.
¿ Comeré vm. un poco de este lucio ?	Will you eat some of this pike ?
Tengo miedo de las espinas.	I am afraid of the bones.
Tome vm. pues un pedazo de anguilla.	Take a bit of eel then.
No me gusta anguilla, comeré un poco de salmon.	I do not like eel; I will eat a little salmon.
Vamos, beberémos una copa de vino.	Let us take a glass of wine together.
Con mucho gusto; ¿ qué vino le gusta á vm. ?	With much pleasure; which wine will you take ?
Prefiero el vino tinto.	I prefer red wine.
Señor, brindo por la salud de vm.	Your health, Sir.
Lo agradezco, brindo por la de vm.	Thank you, your health, Sir.
Maria, trae el asado y la ensalada.	Mary, bring the roast beef and some salad.
Voy á aliñar la ensalada, mientras que vm. trincha esa polla.	I am going to dress the salad, whilst you carve that fowl.
Aquí está la sal, pimienta, vinagre, aceite, y mostaza.	Here is the salt, pepper, vinegar, oil, and mustard.

¿ Qué quiére vm. comer ? Qué gusta vm. mas ?	What will you eat ? What do you like best ?
¿ Le gusta la caza ? He aquí una perdiz; tome vm., si le gusta.	Do you like game ? Here is a partridge; help yourself, if you please.
Voy á servirle á vm. un alon, á no ser que prefiera la pierna, *ó* cualquiera otro pedazo.	I am going to help you to a wing, unless you prefer a leg, *or* some other part.
Viva vm. mil años.	I am much obliged to you.
Esta polla está muy sabrosa, vuelvo con gusto á ella.	This chicken is delicious, I shall return to it again with pleasure.
¿ No toma vm. de ella Señora ?	Will you not take some of it, Ma'am ?
Gracias, no me gusta polla.	Thank you, I do not like chicken.
¿ Tomará vm. de esas colifiores ?	Shall I offer you some cauliflower ?
Se lo estimo á vm. infinito, no comeré mas.	I am very much obliged to you, I shall not eat any more.
Pero no dejaré de comer un poco de este faisan.	But you will not refuse to eat a little of this pheasant.
Gracias, no; *ó*, *mil gracias, no.*	No, thank you.

O de estos pastelitos.	Or of these tartlets.
No me es posible comer otra cosa mas, he comido bastante, no tengo mas apetito.	It is impossible for me to eat any thing more, I have eaten sufficient, I have no longer any appetite.

De la hora.	*Of the time of the day.*
¿ Que hora es ?	What o'clock is it ?
Es la una.	It is one.
¿ Sabe vm. que hora es ?	Do you know what o'clock it is ?
Es la una y cuarto.	It is a quarter past one.
Es la una y media.	It is half past one.
Es la una y tres cuartos.	It is three quarters past one.
¿ No sabe vm. la hora?	Do you not know what o'clock it is ?
No es mas que la una y media.	It is not more than half past one.
Son las dos ménos diez minutos.	It wants ten minutes to ten.
Son las dos.	It is two o'clock.
Son las dos ménos cuarto.	It wants a quarter to two.
Las dos están al caer.	It is near two.
Van á dar las tres.	It is going to strike three.
Es cerca de las cuatro.	It is near four o'clock.
Acaban de dar las cinco.	It has just struck five.

Son las seis poco mas *ó* menos.	It is a little more, *or* less than six, i. e. it is about six o'clock.
Faltan algunos minutos.	It wants some *or* a few minutes.
Vea vm. que hora es.	Look what o'clock it is.
Vea vm. que hora es en su reloj.	See what o'clock it is by your watch.
Las seis menos cuarto.	A quarter to six.
Digame vm. la hora.	Tell me the time.
Son las ocho y veinte minutos.	It is twenty minutes past eight.
¿ No sabe vm. la hora.	Don't you know the time ?
Son las diez en punto.	It is ten o'clock exactly
Acaban de dar las diez.	It struck ten just now.
Hagame vm. el favor de decirme que hora es.	Have the kindness to tell me what o'clock it is.
Es cerca de las once.	It is about eleven.
Las once están dando.	It is striking eleven.
Da el reloj, *ó* el reloj está dando.	The clock is striking.
¿ Le oye vm. dár ?	Do you hear it striking ?
No le oygo dár.	I do not hear it strike.
No créo que sea tan tarde.	I think it is not so late.
Mire vm. su reloj.	Look at your watch.
No he oído el reloj.	I have not heard the clock.
¿ Que hora está dando ?	What o'clock is it striking ?

Son las doce (de la noche).	It is twelve o'clock, *or* midnight.
Es media noche.	It is midnight.
¿ Que hora tiene vm. ?	How is the time ?
Ya es hora de recogerse.	It is already time to retire.
¿ Que hora trae vm. ?	How is your time ?
Es cerca de las doce de la noche, *ó* es media noche.	It is about twelve o'clock at night, *or* it is midnight.
Su reloj está adelantado.	Your watch goes too fast.
Si, Señor, adelanta mucho.	Yes, Sir, it goes much too fast.
No, Señor, atrasa.	No, Sir, it goes too slow.
Señor, no anda.	It does not go, Sir.
Déle vm. cuerda.	Wind it up.
Está parado.	It has stopped.
Es muy viejo.	It is very old.
No vale nada.	It is good for nothing.
Es Ginebrino.	It is a Geneva watch.
Es de repeticion.	It is a repeater.
A ver el de vm.	Let us look at yours.
Tampoco no vá bien.	It does not go well either.
Se adelanta.	It goes too fast.
Es la una ménos cinco minutos.	It wants five minutes to one.
Mi reloj está descompuesto.	My watch is out of order.
No tiene cuerda.	It is not wound up.

Vea vm. que hora es al reloj de sol, ó quadrante.	Look what o'clock it is by the sun-dial.
Aquí hay un reloj de sol de mucha fama.	Here is a very noted sun-dial.
De noticias.	*Of news.*
¿ Qué se dice de bueno ?	What is the best news ?
Nada he oido.	I have not heard any thing.
¿ Que noticias hay ?	What news is there ?
¿ Que noticias tenemos ?	What news have we ?
Hay noticias importantes.	There is important news.
¿ Qué hay de nuevo ?	What is there new ?
He oido decir que . . .	I have heard say that . . . .
Es una buena noticia.	It is good news.
Se habla de guerra.	There is a talk of war.
¿ Quien se lo ha dicho?	Who told you so ?
Lo he leido en los papeles publicos.	I have read it in the public papers.
¿ Qué se dice de los asuntos politicos ?	What is said about political affairs ?
No puedo decirle á vm. nada.	I cannot tell you any thing.
Nada he sabido sobre ese particular.	I have learned nothing on that subject.

? No ha oido vm. decir que tendrémos guerra ?	Have you not heard it said that we shall have war ?
No he oido hablar de eso.	I have not heard it spoken of.
Eso me estraña mucho; si he de decirle á vm. la verdad, no lo creo.	That astonishes me very much; if I must tell you the truth, I do not believe it.
Se habla de una expedicion secreta.	They talk of a secret expedition.
Esta noticia necesita confirmacion.	This news requires confirmation.
¿ Quien se la ha dado á vm. ?	Who has communicated it to you ?
Es el rumor general, y anda en boca de todas las gentes.	It is generally reported, and besides it is in every body's mouth.
Fuera de que, me viene de buen conducto.	Besides, I have it from good authority.
Pero esto nada prueba aun.	But yet, that proves nothing.
Hablemos de otra cosa.	Let us talk of something else.
Sabe vm. que el Senor M. ha muerto ?	Do you know that Mr. M. is dead ?
¿ De qué ha muerto ?	Of what did he die ?
Tenia una calentura violenta.	He had a violent fever.

No ha estado mucho tiempo enfermo.	He has not been ill very long.
No ha tenido mas que cuatro dias de cama.	He has not kept his bed for more than four days.
Con que su muger ha quedado viuda.	His wife is a widow then.
No lo sera mucho tiempo.	She will not be so long.
Se casará otra vez muy breve.	She will soon marry again.
Todavia es joven y bonita.	She is still young and pretty.
¿ Que edad puede tener?	How old may she be?
Poco mas de veinte años.	She is scárcely turned of twenty.

Al acostarsc. — *On going to bed.*

Tengo sueño, y voy á acostarme.	I am sleepy, I am going to bed.
Es hora de irse á acostar.	It is time to go to bed.
Es muy tarde.	It is very late.
No soy amigo de velar.	I am no friend to sitting up.
Pedro, déme vm. el gorro de dormir.	Pedro, give me my night-cap.
Corra vm. las cortinas.	Draw the curtains.
Cierre vm. las ventanas.	Shut the shutters.

Caliente vm. mi cama.	Warm my bed.
El calentador está roto, Señor.	The warming-pan is broken.
¿ Está vm. bien arropado ?	Are you well covered?
Si, puede vm. retirarse.	Yes, you may go away.
Deje vm. la vela, pues gusto de tener luz en mi cuarto.	Leave the candle, I like to have a light in my room.
Leeré, si no me duermo de seguido.	I shall read, if I do not go to sleep immediately.
Llevese vm. la luz.	Take away the candle.
Apague vm. la luz.	Extinguish the light.
Traigame vm. unas pajuelas.	Bring me some matches.
Buenas noches, Señor, espero que duerma vm. bien.	Good night, Sir, I hope you will sleep well.
No olvide vm. llamarme mañana temprano.	Don't forget to call me early in the morning.
Tengo que salir al amanecer.	I have to go off at daybreak.
Quedará vm. servido.	I will not fail to call you.

PART IV.

PROVERBS AND IDIOMS.

El pensar no es saber.	Thinking is not knowing.
Quien no sabe, nada vale.	He who knows nothing, is worth nothing.
Conocidos muchos, amigos pocos.	Many acquaintances, few friends.
Haces mal, espera otro mal.	If thou doest evil, expect as much.
No la hagas, y no la temas.	Do no evil, and fear no harm.
Haceos miel y comeros han las moscas.	Daub yourself with honey and you will never want flies.
A cada necio agrada su porrada.	Every fool is pleased with his folly.
El mejor lance de los dados es no jugarlos.	The best cast at dice is not to play.

El sabio muda consejo, el necio no.	A wise man changes his mind; a fool never will.
Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas.	Never sign a paper thou hast not read, nor drink water thou hast not seen.
No hay mal que no venga por bien.	There is no evil which may not turn to good.
Ande yo caliente, y riase la gente.	Let me be warm, and fools may laugh.
No soy rio que nunca vuelve atras.	I am not like a river that never goes back
Malo vendrá que bueno me hará.	A mischief may come that may do me good.
La verdad es hija de Dios.	Truth is the child of God.
Cobra buena fama, y echate a dormir.	Get a good name, and go to sleep.
Con el buen sol, estiendese el caracol.	The warm sun makes the snail stretch himself.
Pobreza no es vileza.	Poverty is no disgrace.
La costumbre es otra naturaleza.	Custom is second nature.
No hay atajo sin trabajo.	There is no pleasure without pain.
Las malas nuevas siempre son ciertas.	Bad news proves always true.

Donde fuego se hace humo sale.	There is no fire without smoke.
Gobierna tu boca segun tu bolsa.	Govern your mouth according to your purse.
Haz lo que dice el frayle, y no lo que él hace.	Do what the friar says, and not what he does.
No entra en misa la campana y á todos llama.	Some preach much sanctity and practise none.
No es todo oro lo que reluce.	All is not gold that glitters.
Quien presta al amigo, cobra un enemigo.	He who lends to a friend often creates an enemy.
Bienes mal adquiridos á nadie han enriquecido.	Ill got goods seldom prosper.
Dime con quien andas, y te diré quien éres.	Tell me with whom you associate, and I will tell you what you are.
Quien no va á carava, no sabe nada.	He that never goes into society knows nothing.
No falta jamas que hacer al que bien quiere ocuparse.	There is no want of work to him who wishes to employ himself.

No fuera malo olvidar mil cosas por la quietud.	It would be wise to forget many things for the sake of quietness.
Las faltas agenas si las ves, ni las mira, ni las pregunta, ni las oye.	If thou seest another's faults, neither look at, inquire about, nor hear them.
Porque quiero del mundo gozar, quiero oir, ver, y callar	Since I wish to enjoy the world, I will hear, see, and be silent.
Necios y porfiados hacen ricos los letrados.	Fools and obstinate people make the lawyers rich.
No hay vicio tan dañoso, como el que tiene muestra de virtud.	There is no vice so dangerous, as that which assumes the appearance of virtue.
Guardate de hombre que no habla, y de can que no ladra.	Be cautious of a silent man, and of a dog that does not bark.
Solamente es rico el que lo sabe ser.	He only is rich who knows how to use it.
Quien tiene quatro y gasta cinco, no ha menester bolsico.	He who has four and spends five, has no need of a purse.
Ignorancia grande de quien gasta, y no da.	It is great ignorance to squander and not give.
Aquellos son ricos que tienen amigos.	They are rich who have friends.

Gran calma señal de agua.	A great calm is the sign of a storm.
Sobre gusto no hay disputa.	About taste there is no disputing.
Mas vale tarde que nunca.	Better late than never.
Obra de comun, obra de ningun.	The work of all, is the work of no one.
Palabras y plumas el viento las lleva.	Words and feathers are carried away by the wind.
Compon un sapillo y parecerá bonillo.	Dress a toad and it will look pretty.
Los niños y los locos dicen la verdad.	Children and fools speak the truth.
Libro cerrado no saca letrado.	A shut book does not make a learned man.
La esperiencia es madre de la ciencia.	Experience is the mother of invention.
Fuego hace cocina que no moza garrula.	Fire does the cooking, and not a chattering girl.
No hay peor sordo, que el que no quiere oir.	None are so deaf as those who will not hear.
Las necedades del rico por sentencias pasan en el mundo.	The foolish sayings of the rich pass for proverbs in the world.
Amigo de todos, y de ninguno, todo es uno.	A friend to all, and to none, is all the same.

De quien pone los ojos en el suelo, no fies tu dinero.	Do not trust those who make much outward show of sanctity.
A mocedad ociosa vejez trabajosa.	To an idle youth, a painful old age.
Pesadumbres no pagan deudas.	Sorrows do not pay debts.
El pez que busca el anzuelo, busca, su duelo.	The fish that seeks the hook, seeks its ruin.
No perdona el vulgo tacha de ninguno.	The vulgar never pardon the faults of any one.
El pelo muda la raposa, mas el natural no despoja.	The fox changes his hair, but not his nature.
El lobo pierde los dientes, mas no las mientes.	The wolf may lose his teeth, but his propensities never.
En tiempo de afliccion el mejor de los amigos es el dinero.	In time of affliction the best of friends is money.
Mas grandeza es despreciar a las riquezas, que pose erlas.	There is more greatness in despising riches than in possessing them.
Prudencia es grande, olvidar qualquieras ajnas injurias.	That prudence is great which forgets the injuries of others.
Mas provechoso es uso sin letras, que letras	More advantageous is experience without

sin uso.	learning, than learning without experience.
Ciencia es para pobres riqueza, para ricos primor, y para viejos contentamiento.	Learning is to the poor, riches; to the rich ornament; and to old age, comfort.
Mas vale un dia de placer que ciento de pesar.	One day of pleasure is worth more than a hundred of sorrow.
Dios es el que sana, y el médico lleva la plata.	It is God that cures, and the physician gets the money.
De hambre pocos vi morir, de mucho comer cien mil.	Of hunger, I have seen but few die; of surfeit, a hundred thousand.
Todos somos de Adan y Eva, mas diferéncianos la seda.	We are all sons of Adam and Eve, but silk makes the difference between us.
Quien te hace fiesta que no te la solia hacer, ó te quiére engañar, ó te ha menester.	He that makes more of you than he was wont to do, either designs to cheat you, or stands in need of your assistance.
Cortesia de boca mucho vale, y poco cuesta.	Compliments are worth much, and cost little.
Sirve á Señor, y sa-	Serve a lord, and thou

bras que es dolor.	wilt know what sorrow is.
Todos somos locos, los unos de los otros.	We are all fools in each other's opinions.
Muchas hay muy buenas mugeres, es verdad, las que están enterradas.	There are many very good women, it is true, but they are buried.
Por las obras, no por el vestido, el hipocrita es conocido.	A hypocrite is known by his deeds, not by his dress.
Quien esposa una viuda tendrá cada rato la cabeza de muerto echada en su plato.	He who marries a widow will often have the head of a dead man thrown into his plate.
Allegate a los buenos, y serás uno de ellos.	Associate with good men, and you will be one of them.
Habla poco y bien, tenerte han por alguien.	Speak little and well, and you will pass for some one.
Hablar sin pensar, es tirar sin encarar.	To speak without thought, is shooting without taking aim.
El que adelante no mira, atras se halla.	He who does not look forward finds himself behind.
Goza tu del poco mientras busca mas el loco.	Enjoy thy little whilst the fool is looking for more.

No hay mejor espejo que el amigo viejo.	There is no better mirror than an old friend.
Si quieres ver cuanto vale un ducado, buscalo prestado.	If thou wouldst know the value of a ducat, go and borrow one.
Si quieres ser bien servido, sírvete tu mismo.	If thou wishest to be well served, serve thyself.
Si quieres tener dineros, ténlos.	If thou wishest to have money, keep it.
Este mundo es golfo redondo, y quien no sabe nadar vase á lo hondo.	This world is a sea, and he that cannot swim goes to the bottom.
A quien mala fama tiene, no acompañes, ni quieras bien.	With him who has a bad name do not keep company, nor be friendly.
Quien a mano agena espera, mal yanta, y peor cena.	He who depends on another dines badly, and sups worse.
Los locos hacen los banquetes, y los sabios los comen.	The foolish provide banquets, and the wise eat them.
Buenas palabras y ruines hechos engañan sabios y locos.	Fair words and foul deeds deceive the wise and the foolish.
En la boca del discreto, lo publico es secreto.	A wise man keeps his own secret, even when made public.

Quien guarda puridad, excusa mucho mal.	He that keeps a secret prevents much mischief.
A quien dices tu puridad, á ese das tu libertad.	Tell your secret, and you resign your liberty.
Puridad de dos, puridad de dios; puridad de tres, de todos es.	A secret between two is God's secret; a secret between three is every body's.
Dos adevinos hay en segura, el uno esperiencia, y el otro cordura.	Two fortune-tellers are true, — the one experience, the other wisdom.
Si tienes medico amigo, quítale la gorra, y envialo á casa de tu enemigo.	If thou hast a medical friend, take off thy hat to him, and send him to the house of thy enemy.
Mas cura la dieta que la lanzeta.	Regular diet cures more people than physic.
Quien mucho abarca poco aprieta.	He who grasps at the shadow, loses the substance.
No hay caballo por bueno que sea que no tropiece.	The best horse sometimes stumbles.
No es la miel para la boca del asno.	Do not cast pearls before swine.
No hay mejor testigo, que el papel escrito.	There is no better witness than a written paper.

Al raton, que no tiene mas que un agujero priesto le pilla el gato.
The rat that has but one hole is easily taken.

La pintura y la pelea desde lejos las ojea.
A picture and a battle are seen best at a distance.

Si quieres hembra, escogela en Sábado, y no en Domingo.
If thou wishest to have a wife, choose her on a Saturday, and not on a Sunday.

Humo, y muger parlera, echan al hombre de su casa fuera.
Smoke, and a talkative wife, send a man out of his house.

Gastan el entendimiento en conocerse unos á otros; asi nadie se conoce.
Men waste the understanding in knowing one another; thus none know themselves.

Bien sabe el sabio que no sabe, el necio piensa que sabe.
A wise man well knows that he is not wise, a fool thinks that he is wise.

Viene la ventura á quien la procura.
Fortune comes to him who procures it.

El que tiene *tejado* de vidrio, no tire piedras al de su vecino.
He who lives in a glass house, must not throw stones at his neighbor's house.

No te dé Dios mas mal que muchos hijos y
May God not give thee a greater evil than

poco pan.	many children and little bread.
El podrá ser es la esperanza de los necios.	It may happen is the hope of fools.
Escribe antes que des, y recibe antes que escribas.	Write before you give, and receive before you write.
Quien abrojos siembra espinas coje.	He who sows brambles, reaps thorns.
Quien siembra abrojos no ande descalzo.	He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.
Adivino de Valderas, cuando corren las canales, que se mojan las carreras.	The fortune-teller of Valderas can foretell that when the spouts run the streets will be wet.
Del agua mansa me guarde Dios, que de la brava me guardaré yo.	God defend me from the still water, and I'll keep myself from the rough.
Del agua mansa te guarda, que la recia presto se pasa.	Take heed of a gentle shower; for that which falls violently is soon over.
Quien echa agua en la garrafa de golpe, mas derrama que ella coje.	He who pours water hastily into a bottle spills more than goes in.
Escuchas al agujero, oiras de tu mal y del ageno.	Listen at the hole, and you will hear ill of yourself and others.

La que no baila, de la boda se salga.	Let her that does not dance turn out from the wedding.

Cuando se emborracha un pobre
Le dicen el borrachon;
Cuando se emborracha un rico:
Qué gracioso está el señor!

De la costilla de Adan
Crió Dios á la mujer;
Por eso tienen los hombres
Ese hueso que roer.

PART V.

TABLE OF SPANISH VERBS.

PART V.

SPANISH VERBS.

CONJUGATION OF

haber *and* tener, *to have.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Yo he	tengo	I have
Tu has	tienes	thou hast
El ha	tiene	he has
V. ha.	tiene.	you have. (*singular.*)
Ns. hemos	tenemos	we have
Vs. habeis	teneis	you have
Ellos han	tienen	they have
VV. han.	tienen.	you have. (*plural.*)

Imperfect.

Habia	tenia	I had.
Habias	tenias	thou hadst.
Habia	tenia	he had.
Habiamos	teniamos	we had.
Habiais	teniais	you had.
Habian	tenian	they had.

Preterit.

Hube	tuve	I had.
Hubiste	tuviste	thou hadst.
Hubo	tuvo	he had.
Hubimos	tuvimos	we had.
Hubisteis	tuvisteis	you had.
Hubieron	tuvieron	they had.

Future.

Habré	tendré	I shall have.
Habras	tendros	thou wilt have.
Habrá	tendrá	he will have.
Habremos	tendrémos	we shall have.
Habréis	tendréis	you will have.
Habran	tendran	they will have.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Tenga yo	Let me have.
Ten tú	Have thou.
No téngas	Have not.

Tenga él	Let him have.
Tenga V.	Have you.
Tengamos	Let us have.
Tened	Have ye.
No tengais	Have not.
Tengan	Let them have.
Tengan V. V.	Have you.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Present.

Que You haya	tenga	that I may have
Hayas	tengas	thoumaysthave
Haya	tenga	he may have.
Háyamos	tengamos	we may have.
Háyais	tengais	you may have.
Hayan	tengan	they may have.

1. *Imperfect.*

Si yo hubiera	tuviera	if I had.
Hubieras	tuvieras	thou hadst.
Hubiera	tuviera	he had.
Hubiéramos	tuviéramos	we had.
Hubiérais	tuviérais	you had.
Hubieran	tuvieran	they had.

2. *Imperfect.*

Habria	tendria	I would have.
Habrias	tendrias	thou wouldst have.

Habria	tendria	he would have.
Habriamos	tendriamos	we would have.
Habriais	tendriais	you would have.
Habrian	tendrian	they would have.

3. *Imperfect.*

Hubiese	tuviese	I should have.
Hubieses	tuvieses	thou shouldst have.
Hubiese	tuviese	he should have.
Hubiésemos	tuviésemos	we should have.
Hubiéseis	tuvieseis	you should have.
Hubiesen	tuviesen	they should have.

Future.

Cuando hubiere	tuviere	when I shall have.
Hubieres	tuvieres	thou shalt have.
Hubiere	tuviere	he shall have.
Hubiéremos	tuviéremos	we shall have.
Hubiéreis	tuviéreis	you shall have.
Hubieren	tuvieren	they shall have.

CONJUGATION OF

ser *and* estar, *to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Yo soy	estoy	I am.
Tu eres	estas	thou art.

El es	está	he is.
Ns. somos	estamos.	we are.
Vs. sois	estais	you are.
Ellos son	estan	they are.

Imperfect.

Era	estaba	I was.
Eras	estabas	thou wast.
Era	estaba	he was.
Eramos	estábamos	we were.
Erais	estábais	you were.
Eran	estaban	they were.

Preterit.

Fuí	estuve	I was.
Fuiste	estuviste	thou wast.
Fué	estuvo	he was.
Fuímos	estuvimos	we were.
Fuísteis	estuvisteis	you were.
Fueron	estuviéron	they were.

Future.

Seré	estaré	I shall be.
Seras	estaras	thou wilt be.
Será	estará	he will be.
Sereimos	estarémos	we shall be.
Seréis	estaréis	you will be.
Serán	estarán	they will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Sea yo	esté	let me be.
Se	está	be thou
No seas	no estes	be not thou.
Sea	esté	let him be.
Sea V.	este V.	be you.

Plural.

Seamos	estemos	let us be.
Sed	estad	be ye.
No seais	no esteis	be ye not.
Sean	esten	let them be.
Sean V. V.	esten V. V.	be you.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Que yo sea	esté	that I may be
Seas	estes	thou mayst be
Sea	está	he may be.
Seamos	estemos	we may be.
Seais	esteis	you may be.
Sean	esten	they may be.

1. *Imperfect.*

Si yo fuera	estuviera	if I was.
Fueras	estuvieras	thou wert.

Fuera	estuviera	he was.
Fuéramos	estuviéramas	we were.
Fuerais	estuviérais	you were.
Fueran	estuvieran	they were.

2. *Imperfect.*

Seria	estaria	I would be.
Serias	estarias	thou wouldst be
Sèria	estaria	he would be.
Seriamos	estaríamos	we would be.
Seriais	estoríais	you would be.
Serian	estarían	they would be.

3. *Imperfect.*

Fuese	estuviese	I should be.
Fueses	estuvieses	thou shouldst be
Fuese	estuviese	he should be.
Fuésemos	estuviésemos	we should be.
Fuéseis	estuviéseis	you should be.
Fuesen	estuviesen	they should be.

Future.

Cuando fuere	estuviere	when I shall be.
Fueres	estuvieres	thou shalt be.
Fuere	estuviere	he shall be.
Fuéremos	estuviéremos	we shall be.
Fuéreis	estuviéreis	you shall be.
Fueren	estuvieren	they shall be.

Idiomatic use of the preceding Verbs.

Haber de,	*to be to.*
Tener que,	*to have to.*
Acabar de,	*to have just.*
He de hablar,	*I am to speak.*
Tengo que escribir,	*I have to write.*
Acabo de comer,	*I have just dined.*
Ser de,	*to be to.*
Estar para,	*to be about.*
Estar á punto de,	*to be near.*
Es de observar,	*it is to be observed.*
Estan pora salir,	*they are about going.*
Está a punto de morir,	*he is near dying.*

REGULAR VERBS

are conjugated in the following manner by changing the terminations of the

Present Infinitive

ar	*er*	*ir*

for the Indicative Present.

1.	o	o	o.
2.	as	es	es.
3.	a	e	e.
1.	amos	emos	imos.
2.	ais	eis	is.
3.	an	en	en.

Imperfect.

1.	aba	ia	ia.
2.	abas	ias	ias.

	ar	*er*	*ir*
3.	aba	ia	ia.
1.	ábamos	íamos	íamos.
2.	ábais	íais	íais.
3.	aban	ìan	ìan.

Preterit.

1.	é	í	í.
2.	aste	iste	iste.
3.	ó	ió	ió.
1.	amos	ímos	ímos
2.	ásteis	ísteis	ísteis.
3.	aron	iéron	iéron.

Future.

1.	aré	eré	iré.
2.	aras	eras	iras.
3.	ará	erá	irá.
1.	arémos	erémos	irémos.
2.	aréis	eréis	iréis.
3.	arán	erán	irán.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	e	a	a.
2.	a *aff.*	e	e.
2.	es *neg.*	as	as.
3.	e	a	a.
1.	émos	ámos	ámos.
2.	ad *aff.*	ed	id.
2.	éis *neg.*	áis	ais.
3.	en	an	an.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

ar	*er*	*ir.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

1.	e	a	a.
2.	es	as	as.
3.	e	a	a.
1.	émos	ámos	ámos.
2.	éis	áis	áis.
3.	en	an	an.

1. *Imperfect.*

1.	ara	iera	iera.
2.	aras	ieras	ieras.
3.	ara	iera	iera.
1.	áramos	iéramos	iéramos.
2.	árais	iérais	iérais.
3.	aran	ieran	ieran.

2. *Imperfect.*

1.	aria	eria	iria.
2.	arias	erias	irias.
3.	aria	eria	iria.
1.	aríamos	eríamos	iríamos.
2.	aríais	eríais	iríais.
3.	arían	erían	irían.

3. *Imperfect.*

1.	ase	iese	iese.
2.	ases	ieses	ieses.
3.	ase	iese	iese.

	ar	*er*	*ir.*
1.	ásemos	iésemos	iésemos.
2.	áseis	iéseis	iéseis.
3.	asen	iesen	iesen.

Future.

1.	are	iere	iere.
2.	ares	ieres	ieres.
3.	are	iere	iere.
1.	áremos	iéremos	iéremos.
2.	áreis	iéreis	iéreis.
3.	aren	ieren	iere.

Gerund.

ando	iendo	iendo.

Past Participle.

ado, a, os, as	ido, a, os, as	ido, a, os, as.

The participle past coming immediately after any of the tenses of *haber* does not admit of any change. After other verbs, it changes terminations and agrees with the word to which it refers.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. *Class.* Verbs whose present infinitive ends in *eer*, change the *i* of the regular terminations into *y* before *e* and *ó*. *Poseer*, poseyendo, poseyó, poseyera &c.

2. *Class.* Verbs ending in *uir*, change the *i* like those of the first class, and add *y* before *o*, *e* and *a*. *Instruir*, instruyendo, instruyó, instruyera, &c. ; instruyo, instruya &c.

3. *Class.* Verbs ending in *acer*, *ecer*, *ocer* and *ucir* add *z* before the radical *c* preceded by *a*, *o* or *u*. *Nacer*, nazco; *conocer*, conozco; *padecer*, padezco; *lucir*, luzco. *Hacer* and the verbs whose infinitive ends in *ducir* do not come under this class.

4. *Class.* This class comprehends about eighty verbs whose irregularity consists in the addition of an *i* before the last *e* of their root in the three persons of the singular, and the third person of the plural in the present tense of the indicative, imperative and subjunctive. *Acertar*, acierto, aciertas, acierta &c. They are the following.

acertar
acrecentar
adestrar
adherir
advertir
alentar
apacentar
apretar
arrendar
arrepentirse
ascender
asenar
atender
defender
deferir
despertar
despernar
desterrar
diferir
digerir
empedrar
empezar
encender
encerrar
encomendar
ensangrentar
invertir
manifestar
mentar
mentir
merendar
negar
nevar
pensar
perder
plegar
quebrar
recomendar
referir

atestar
aterrar
atraversar
aventar
calentar
cegar
cerner
cerrar
comenzar
concertar
conferir
confesar
controvertir
convertir
enterrar
errar (y)
escarmentar
fregar
gobernar
heder
helar
hender
herir
herrar
hervir
infernar
ingerir
invernar
regar
requerir
reventar
segar
sembrar
sentar
serrar
sosegar
temblar
tender
tentar
tropezar
verter.

5. *Class.* There are fifty-four verbs belonging to this class. They change the radical *o* into *ue* in the same tenses and persons as those of the preceding class. *Acostar*, acuesto, acuestas, acuesta &c.

absolver°
absorber
acordar
acostar
agorar
almorzar
amolar
apostar
aprobar
asolar
asoldar
degollar
desollar
disolver°
doler
emporiar
encontrar
encordar
enrodar
engrosar
forzar
holgar
probar
regoldar
renovar
rescontrar
resollar
revoltarse
rodar
soldar
soltar°
sonar
soñar

colar	hollar	torcer
colgar	moler	tostar
comprobar	morder	trocar
consolar	mostrar	tronar
contar	mover	volar
costar	oler	voltar
descollar	poblar	volver.°

° The four verbs thus marked retain their irregularity also in the past participle, making *absuelto*, *disuelto*, *suelto* and *vuelto*.

6. *Class.* Twenty-three verbs that change the *e* of their roots into *i* in every tense and mood, except the first two persons plural of the present indicative, the first two persons singular and plural of the preterit, the second person plural of the imperative, and the past participle, form this class. They are:

ceñir	engreirse	rendir
colegir	freir(part.frito)	reñir
competir	gemir	repetir
concebir	heñir	seguir
constreñir	medir	servir
derretir	pedir	teñir
desleir	regir	vestir.
elegir	reir	

7. *Class.* Seven verbs ending in *ducir* form this class. Besides the irregularity peculiar to verbs of the third class, they substitute *j* for *c*

in the perfect indicative, imperfect and future of the subjunctive. *Conducir*, conduje, condujera, condujere &c.

deducir	introducir	reducir
inducir	producir	traducir.

The following verbs, not being conjugated according to any of the preceding classes, are here given with their peculiar irregularities.

1. Andar, *to go.*

Ind. Perf. Anduve, anduviste etc.
Subj. Imp. Anduviera—anduviese, etc.
" *Fut.* Anduviere, etc.

2. Asir, *to seize.*

Ind. Pres. Asgo, *ases* etc.
Imperative Asga, asgamos, asgan.
Subj. Pres. Asga, asgas etc.

3. Caber, *to be contained.*

Ind. Pres. Quepo, *cabes* etc.
" *Perf.* Cupe, cupiste, cupo etc.
" *Fut.* Cabré, cabras etc.
Subj. Pres. Quepa, quepas etc.
" *Imp.* Cupiera — cupiese — cabria.
" *Fut.* Cupiere, cupieres etc.

4. Caer, *to fall.*

Ind. Pres. Cáygo, *caes* etc.
Imperative Cáyga, caygamos, cáygan.
Subj. Pres. Cáyga, cáygas etc.

5. Dar, *to give.*

Ind. Pres.	Doy, *das* etc.
" *Perf.*	Dí, diste, dio, dimos etc.
Subj. Imp.	Diera — diese — *daria.*
" *Fut.*	Diere, dieres etc.

6. Decir, *to say.*

Ind. Pres.	Digo, dices, dice, dicen.
" *Perf.*	Dige, digiste, dijo, digimos etc.
" *Fut.*	Dire, diras etc.
Imperative	Dí, diga, digamos, digan.
Sub. Pres.	Diga, digas etc.
" *Imp.*	Digera — digese — diria.
" *Fut.*	Digere, digeres etc.
Partic. past	Dicho.

7. Dormir, *to sleep.*

Besides the irregularities of the 5th class, this verb changes the *o* into *u* in the third persons of the perf. indic.; in the imperative, the second person plural excepted; in the subjunctive and gerund.

8. Hacer, *to make, to do.*

Ind. Pres.	Hago, *haces, hace* etc.
" *Perf.*	Hice, hiciste, hizo, hicímos etc.
" *Fut.*	Haré, haras etc.
Imperative	Haz, haga, hagamos, hagan.
Sub. Pres.	Haga, hagas, haga etc.
" *Imp.*	Hiciera — hiciese — haria.
" *Fut.*	Hiciere, hicieres etc.
Partic. past	Hecho.

9. Ir, *to go.*

Ind. Pres.	Voy, vas, va, vamos, váis, van.
" *Perf.*	Fui, fuiste, fué etc.
Imperative	Ve, vaya, vamos, vayan.
Sub. Pres.	Vaya, vayas etc.
" *Imp.*	Fuera — fuese — iria.
" *Fut.*	Fuere, fueres etc.
Gerund	Yendo.

10. Jugar, *to play.*

To the irregularities of the 5th class this verb adds that of taking *u* in those tenses in which the *g* would be followed by *e*: *juegue, jueguen.*

11. Morir, *to die.*

The same as *Dormir. Partic. past* Muerto.

12. Oir, *to hear.*

Ind. Pres.	Oigo, oyes, oye etc.
" *Perf.*	Oí, oyó, oyeron.
Imperative	Oye, oìga, oìgamos, oìgan.
Sub. Pres.	Oìga, oìgas etc.
" *Imp.*	Oyera — oyese — oiría.
" *Fut.*	Oyere, oyeres etc.
Gerund	Oyendo.

13. Poder, *to be able.*

The same irregularities as *Dormir.* No imperative.

14. Poner, *to put, to place.*

Ind. Pres.	Pongo, *pones* etc.

" *Perf.*	Puse, pusiste, puso, pusímos etc.
" *Fut.*	Pondré, pondras etc.
Imperative	Pon, ponga, pongamos, pongan.
Sub. Pres.	Ponga, pongas etc.
" *Imp.*	Pusiera — pusiese — pondría.
" *Fut.*	Pusiere, pusieres etc.
Partic. past	Puesto.

15. Podrir, *to rot.*

This verb changes the *o* into *u*: in the Indic. pres. 1st and 2d persons plural excepted in the preterit or perfect: in the imperative, 2d person plural excepted: in the subjunctive, 3d imperfect excepted, and in the gerund.

16. Querer, *to wish, to love.*

Ind. Pres.	Quiero, quieres, quiere, quieren.
" *Perf.*	Quise, quisiste, quiso etc.
" *Fut.*	Querré, querras, etc.
Sub. Pres.	Quiera, quieras etc.
" *Imp.*	Quisiera — quisiese—querria etc.
" *Fut.*	Quisiere, quisieres etc.

17. Saber, *to know.*

Ind. Pres.	Sé, *sabes* etc.
" *Perf.*	Supe, supiste etc.
" *Fut.*	Sabré, sabras etc.
Imperative	Sepa, sepamos, sepan.
Sub. Pres.	Sepa, sepas etc.
" *Imp.*	Supiera — supiese — sabria etc.
" *Fut.*	Supìere, supieres etc.

18. Salir, *to go out.*

Ind. Pres.	Salgo, *sales* etc.
" *Fut.*	Saldré, saldras etc.
Imperative	Sal, salga etc.
Sub. Pres.	Salga, salgos etc.
" *Imp.*	Saldria, saldrias etc.

19. Traer, *to bring, to fetch.*

Ind. Pres.	Traigo, *traes* etc.
" *Perf.*	Traje, trajiste, trajo etc.
Imperative	*Trae*, traiga etc.
Sub. Pres.	Traiga, etc.
" *Imp.*	Trajera, trajese, traeria.
" *Fut.*	Trajere etc.
Gerund	Trayendo.

20. Valer, *to be worth.*

Conjugated like *salir*.

21. Venir, *to come.*

Ind. Pres.	Vengo, vienes, viene, vìenen.
" *Perf.*	Vìne, viniste, vìno etc.
" *Fut.*	Vendré, vendras etc.
Imperative	Ven, venga, vengamos, vengan.
Sub. Pres.	Venga, vengas etc.
" *Imp.*	Viniera, viniese, vendria.
" *Fut.*	Viniere, vinieres etc.
Gerund	Viniendo.

22. Ver, *to see.*

Ind. Pres.	Veo, vées etc.
" *Imp.*	Veía, *or* vía etc.
Sub. Pres.	Vea, véas etc.

Tables of Money.

THE COINS OF SPAIN ARE AS FOLLOWS:

GOLD COINS.

	Dollars.	Reales Vel.°)	English value.
The Doblon, *or* Onza	16	320	66*s*. 6*d*. to 67*s*. 6*d*.
The Doblon de ocho, *or* Media Onza	8	160	33 3 — 33 9
The Doblon de á cuatro . . .	4	80	16 $7\frac{1}{2}$ — 16 $10\frac{1}{2}$
Un escudo de á dos	2	40	8 $3\frac{3}{4}$ — 8 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Un escudo, *or* dollar	1	20	4 2 — 4 3

Obs.—34 Maravedis = $8\frac{1}{2}$ Cuartos = 1 Real Vellon; and 4 Maravedis = 1 Cuarto.

SILVER COINS.

	R. V.°	Cu.	M. V.	English value.
The Hard Dollar, † *or* peso duro	20	0	0	4*s*. 2*d*. to 4*s*. 3*d*.

°) OBS.—I. VEL. or V. stands for VELLON. M. or MARS, stands for MARAVEDIS, R. for REALES, and CU. for CUARTOS.

† OBS.—II. When the DOLLAR or PESO OF EXCHANGE with London. $37\frac{3}{4}$D., then the PESO FUERTE, or SPANISH DOLLAR as it is often called $50\frac{35}{256}$D.

	R. V.	Cu.	M. V.	English value.				
The Half Dollar, *or* medio peso	10	0	0	2	1	—	2	1½
The Peseta Columnaria . . .	5	0	0	1	0½	—	1	0¾
The Half Peseta *or* Real Columnario	2	4	1	0	6¼	—	0	6½
El medio Real Columnario . .	1	2	0½	0	3	—	0	3¼
The Spanish Peseta	4	0	0	0	9¼	—	0	10
El Real de Plata, *or* Half Peseta	2	0	0	0	4¾	—	0	5
The Real de V. = 34 Mars. V.	1 =	8	2	0	2½ nearly.			

OBS.—The comparative values vary according to the price of gold.

COPPER COINS.

	R. V.	Cu.	M. V.	English.
La Pieza de dos Cuartos	0	0	8	$\frac{9}{10}$*d.* nearly.
Un Cuarto	0	0	4	$\frac{9}{32}$ ”
Un Ochavo	0	0	2	$\frac{9}{64}$ ”
Un Maravedí de V.	0	0	1	$\frac{9}{123}$ ”

Tables of Exchange.

IMAGINARY MONEYS OF EXCHANGE.

1 Doblon de Cambio . .	4 Pesos de Cam. . . .	32 Reales of Plate.
1 Peso de Cambio . . .	8 Reales de Cam. . . .	128 Cuartos.
1 Real de Cambio . . .	16 Cuartos	34 Mars.° of Plate.
1 Ducado de Cambio . .	11 Reales 1 Mar. V. . .	375 Mars de V.

° OBS.—In transacting business with foreign countries and in exchange, the Real Old Plate is generally used, which = 34 Mars. of Plate = 64 Maravedis de Vellon = 16 Cuartos. Therefore the REAL OF PLATE is better than the REAL VELLON in the proportion of 32 to 17. Hence 17 Mars. of Plate = 32 Mars. de Vellon.

MONEYS OF EXCHANGE WITH MADRID.

1 Doblon of Gold	40 Reales of Old Plate, *or* Silver.
1 Doblon of Silver	32 Reales of ditto. "

1 Peso, *or* Dollar of Silver . 8 Reales of ditto. ,,

1 Ducado, *or* Ducat of Silver . $11\frac{1}{34}$ Reales of ditto. ,,

OBS.—The exchange between London and Spain is effected by Spain giving one Dollar, OR Peso of SILVER OR PLATE for 38 pence, MORE OR LESS, according to the course of exchange.

The PESO FUERTE = 680 Maravedis, and the PESO DE CAMBIO = 512 Maravedis.

The Real of Plate OR Silver = $4\frac{23}{32}$ D. = $4\frac{3}{4}$D. nearly; and the Real de Vellon = $2\frac{18}{160}$D. = $2\frac{1}{2}$D. nearly.

° OBS.—III. One peso, OR Hard Dollar = $10\frac{5}{8}$ Reales of Plate; and ONE Dollar of Plate = 15 Reales 2 Maravedis de Vellon = 512 Mars. de Vellon. But at Malaga 15 Reales de Vellon are reckoned to the Dollar.

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